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INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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| SUBJECT | Economic and Sociological Information on Beregovo, Belaya Tserkov, and the Stanislav Sovnarkhoz <i>Confidential</i> | DATE DISTR. | 10 May 1961 |
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SOURCE EVALUATIONS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.

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1. *general information on Beregovo, Belaya Tserkov, and the Stanislav Sovnarkhoz as of mid-1958*

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2. Attachment 1 - the city of Beregovo, contains mainly sociological information. A section on military information lists a radar unit about four kilometers from Beregovo located atop a hill belonging to the Zakarnatskiy Vinosovkhoz. A recently constructed building with a number of aerials on its roof was on the hill

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3. The Beregovo-Mukachëvo railroad line passed within four kilometers of the village of Gat. In the vicinity of this village was an oak wood which occupied an area of about five square kilometers. According to rumor an air force unit arrived in the village in 1957/1958 and was about to start construction work in the woods.

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4. Attachment 2 - general information on Belaya Tserkov, includes a superficial description of Remontnyy Zavod imeni Pervogo Maya *It was a plant for truck repair and the manufacture of truck-mounted fuel containers.*

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5. Attachment 3 - the Stanislav Sovnarkhoz, describes the functions, organization, and physical location of various components of the sovnarkhoz. Military and secret plants were not subordinate to the sovnarkhoz and were financed by a special (first) sector (pervyy sektor) of the oblast GOSBANK. The bank's secret sector was headed by a woman, a former employee of the MGB. Geological expeditions

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[redacted]
which operated in the vicinity of Dolina, Kalush, and Delyatin
were also financed by the bank's secret sector. [redacted]

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[redacted] the existence of a closed zone
at Delyatin but he knew nothing about it.

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COUNTRY: USSR (Ukrainian SSR)
SUBJECT: The Stanislav Sovnarkhoz

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1. The Stanislav Sovnarkhoz was founded in April 1957, when all of the major industrial enterprises of the Stanislavskaya, Drogobychskaya, Chernovitskaya and Zakarpatskaya oblasts became subordinate to it.
2. The Stanislav sovnarkhoz had a total staff of about 500 and comprised about 90 percent of all industry in the above four oblasts. The following, however, did not come within its framework:
 - a. Light local industries.
 - b. Cooperatives.
 - c. Rail and road services.

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- d. The trading organizations, apart from the supply departments (otdeli robochego snabzheniya) of the major industrial enterprises.
 - e. The Zagot-Zerno Granaries Institution.
 - f. The Zagot-Len Flax Collecting Institution.
 - g. The institutions which collected raw materials for the leather and textile industries.
 - h. Military plants.
 - i. Railroad industry (locomotive and rolling stock, repair workshops, etc.)
 - j. Agricultural machinery workshops.
3. The sovnarkhoz was housed in the following four buildings:
- a. A main, two-story building at 19 (?) Lenin Street which, prior to the establishment of the sovnarkhoz, was occupied by the lumber institution, "Stanislav Les - Prom". The former street names were not known.
 - b. A single-story building located at 52 or 62 Stalingradska, formerly ulitsa Belvederska.

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- c. A third building, also single-story, located at Zavodska. Zavodska was a short street which branched off to the right from Sovetska (formerly Sapiezynska), past the former Flour Mill No. 12, which had once belonged to the Seibald Brothers and which had burned down in 1950/1951.
- d. A fourth, two-story building located in the vicinity of the military hospital on ulitsa Kooperativna, which connected the town center (rynok) with Karla Marksa (formerly ulitsa 3-go Maja).
4. In 1958, two large buildings were under construction. One, whose fourth floor had already been completed, was located opposite the former 48th Infantry Regiment barracks at the corner of Karla Marksa and Pekhotna; these barracks were occupied by a signal unit in 1958. The other building was located at the corner of Stalingradska and Vyrobnycha. One of these two buildings under construction was said to be intended for housing all of the directorates of the Sovnarkhoz.

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5. In 1958, the annual output of the Stanislav Sovnarkhoz was planned to value 7 billion rubles. Apart from its administration, the sovmarkhoz included eight directorates.¹ The sovmarkhoz executive, the chairman's (Yeromyenko (fnu)) office, and the following three directorates were located at the main building on Lenin Street:
- a. Lumber Industry Directorate (Upravlenie Lesnoy I Derevo - Obrabativayushchiy Promishlennosti).
 - b. Oil and Chemical Industries Directorate (Upr. Neftyanoy I Khimicheskoy Promishlennosti).
 - c. Supplies and Marketing Directorate (Snabzhen-skoye I Sbitovoye Upravlenie).
6. The following two directorates were located at the Stalingradskaya building:
- a. Light Industry Directorate (Upr. Legkoy Promishlennosti).
 - b. Construction and Construction Materials Directorate (Upr. Stroitelstva I Stroy Materyalov).

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7. The Machine Building and Power Directorate (Upr. Mashino-stroyenya I Energetiki) occupied the Zavodska Street building.
8. The following remaining two directorates were located at the Kooperativna Street building:
 - a. Food Industry Directorate (Upr. Pishchevoy Promishlennosti).
 - b. Meat and Milk Industries Directorate (Upr. Myaso - Molochnoy Promishlennosti).
9. The Lumber Industry Directorate was the most extensive of the sovnarkhoz departments and produced 30 percent of the total output of all the affiliated plants. The industry was divided into the following five trusts which dealt with lumber felling, collecting and processing:
 - a. Stanislav Les-Prom, which was centered at Stanislav.
 - b. Striy Les-Prom, which was centered at Stryy.
 - c. Chernovits Les-Prom, which was centered at Chernovtsy.
 - d. Zakarpat Les-Prom and Zakarpat Mebel-Drev-Prom, which were centered at Uzhgorod.

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Each of the above trusts included a number of combines (kombinaty) and lumber processing plants. The largest combine was that known as DOK (Derevo Obdelochniye Kombinaty); smaller ones were located at Vigoda (7-8 kilometers from Dolina), at Dolina [N48-58, E24-01] itself, at Bolekhov [N49-04, E23-52], and at Broshnev-Osada [N48-59, E24-12]. The main item of production at the combine at Stanislav was parquet flooring. In addition to the latter, Stanislav also had a large furniture factory. Combines and large lumber processing plants were also located in the Zakarpatskaya oblast (no further details).

10. The Oil and Chemical Industries Directorate encompassed the gas and coal industries in the four oblasts. Details on the directorate were as follows:

a. The following two sub-directorates coordinated the oil industry:

- (1) Upravlenie Dolina-Neft, located at Dolina.
- (2) Upravlenie Borislav-Neft, located at Borislav.

The Dolina-Neft Directorate included only one small refinery at Nadvorna, whose total

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annual output amounted to 700-800 million rubles. The Borislav-Neft Directorate included two refineries, which were located at Drogobych: Refinery No. 1 (Nefte-Peregonnii Zavod No. 1) and Refinery No. 2 (Nefte-Peregonnii Zavod No. 2). The output of both these refineries was two to three times greater than the output of the Nadvorna refinery.

- b. The gas industry was coordinated by Upravlenie Stryy Gaz, located at Stryy.
- c. The coal industry (lignite) was coordinated by the following two trusts:
 - (1) Kovalivskoye Shakht Upr. Kovalivka was a small village in the vicinity of Kolomyia.
 - (2) Zakarpat Ugol-Trest, which was centered in Munkachevo.

- 11. The chemical plants incorporated within the Oil and Chemical Industries Directorate were the following:

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- a. Charcoal Plant, located in the vicinity of
Borislav.
- b. Kalushskiy Kaliyniy Kombinat, a chemical
fertilizer plant located at Kalush. It
had recently been enlarged.
- c. Two combines under construction, which
were to process chemicals on a sulfur base.
One, Strebnitskiy Kaliyniy Kombinat, was
located at Stebniki №49-18, E23-347. The
other, which was to include a large power
station, was being constructed on the banks
of the Dniester River, also in the Drogobych
oblast.
- d. The first stages were recently planned of a
large combine for the production of plastic
products from gas. The site of the combine
had yet to be determined, but it was said
that it would be constructed near a river
in the vicinity of Stanislav.

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12. The Construction and Construction Materials Directorate included two or three construction enterprises, stone quarries, and the following plants:
- a. A cement plant (Nikolayevskiy Tsementniy Zavod), which was located at Nikolayev [N49-31, E23-59]. An old plant, it was enlarged after World War II and had an annual output of about 700,000 tons of cement.
 - b. The large brick factory at Kolomyi, which was directly subordinate to a special directorate (Kolomiyskoye Kirpichnoye Upr.). Actually composed of two plants, Zavod 1/2, it had an annual output of about three million bricks.
 - c. The Stryyskiy Stelko Zavod, a glass and glass products factory located at Stryy.
- The directorate's three or four stone quarries all were located in the Zakarpatskaya oblast.

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13. The above chemical plants were constructed and the Nikolayev Cement Plant enlarged by the construction enterprises of the Construction and Construction Materials Directorate. In 1956/1957, they completed the construction of a large sugar combine at Bolshovtsi, in the Stanislav oblast, and enlarged the chemical fertilizer plant at Kalush. The sugar combine was planned to process 1,400 tons (?) of sugar beet daily.
14. There were not many heavy industrial plants in the sovnarkhoz's four oblasts. The Stanislavskiy Mashinostroitel'nyy Zavod at Stanislav was subordinate to the Directorate of Machine Building and Power. A former local industry plant, it produced water pumps and certain machinery for the oil industry. The largest industrial plant subordinate to the above directorate was the Chernovitskiy Machine Construction Plant (Chernovitskiy Mashinostroitel'nyy Zavod) at Chernovtsy. Little was known of this plant other than it produced oil industry equipment and ball mills (sharoviye melnitsi) for coal crushing; they were mainly intended for export. The following power stations were subordinate to this directorate:
- a. The Uzhgorodskaya GES, a thermal and hydroelectric power station.

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- b. The only thermal power station at Stanislav, which had a total output of only 10,000-12,000 kilowatts. The new power station, constructed after World War II, was located about 300-400 meters from the road bridge which crossed the railroad tracks on Sovetska Street. The power station faced the bridge on the right-hand side of the road coming from the direction of the town center. First operated in 1952-1953 as an alternative to the mobile power station which stood in the vicinity of the bridge, the new power station satisfied the town's entire electricity demand.
 - c. The new thermal power station at Kolomyia, which also replaced a mobile power station and was first operated in 1956.
15. Eight sugar refineries which were subordinate to the Food Industry Directorate were organized as one trust, Chernovits Sakhar Trest, centered at Chernovtsy. Six of these refineries were the following (nothing was known about the seventh and eighth):

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- a. Khodorovskiy Sugar Combine (Khodorovskiy .
Sakharniy Kombinat), at Khodorov.
- b. Gorodenkovskiy Sugar Combine, at Gorodenka.
- c. Bolshovskiy Sugar Combine, at Bolshovitsi.
- d. Chernovitskiy Sugar Combine, at Chernovtsy.
- e. Podolskiy Sugar Combine, in the Chernovtsi
oblast.
- f. Samborskiy Sugar Combine, at Sambor.

16. The following enterprises were also subordinate to the Food
Industry Directorate:

- a. Wine Trust (Vin-Trest), whose executive was
located at Beregovo. The trust included a
number of grape producing sovkhozy and wine
distilleries.
- b. Alcohol and Intoxicating Liquors Trust
(Chernovitskiy Spirto-Trest), which included
about 15 spirits distilleries; they were
located throughout the sovnarkhoz's four
oblasts.
- c. Two salt mines, at Dolina and at Bolekhov.
Nothing was known  about the exploita-
tion of the old mine shafts or about the use

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of the Delyatin mine for any other purpose.

17. The Meat and Milk Industry Directorate included a trust in each of the four oblasts for the purchase of beef, port, and mutton (Trest Skoto Syryo), as well as a number of sovkhozy for breeding cattle, sheep and pigs. The directorate also included a trust in eachoblast (Maslo-Sir Trest) which controlled a number of milk products plants and some eight to nine meat plants (Myaso-Kombinati). The largest of the latter enterprises were located at Stanislav, Kolomyya, Sambor, and Stryy.
18. The Light Industry Directorate controlled about 40 different enterprises, of which the following were the most important:
 - a. Tannery plants, including Tannery No. 14 (Kozh Zavod No. 14), formerly owned by the Margoshes^{the} family, tannery at Bolekhov, and the tannery at Beregovo.
 - b. The many clothing plants. One, Stanislavska Shveya Fabr., was located near the Bistritsa River on Galitska Street in Stanislav, while others were located at Kolomyya, Chernovtsy, Drogobych, Stryy, Beregovo, and Munkachevo.

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- c. Shoe factories, which were located at Stanislav (near Tannery No. 14), Kolomyia, Beregovo, Chernovtsy (Obuvno-Rezinoviy Zavod), Drogobych, and Stryi.

The cotton wool and kapok plant (Vatino-Vatnaya Fabrika) at Stanislav, the curtain factory (Gardinnaya Fabrika) at Kolomyia, and the clothing factories at Stanislav, Kolomyia, and Chernovtsy were also subordinate to the Light Industry Directorate.

19. Military and secret plants were not subordinate to the sovarkhoz. For example, Military Vehicle Repair Plant No. 64 (Avtoremontnyi Zavod No. 64), which was located near the road bridge on Sovetska Street at Stanislav and which contained branches in the vicinity of the power station and the local railroad workshops, was financed by a special department (perviy sektor) of the oblast Gosbank (located at 19 Sovetska), as were all other military and secret plants in the area. The bank's secret department was headed by a woman, a former employee of the Ministry of State Security (MGB). The secret department also financed the geological expeditions which operated in the vicinity of Dolina, Kalush, and Delyatin.

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Comment:

1. In 1959, it was reported that a Transport Directorate (Upravlenie Transporta) had been established.

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Attachment 2

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COUNTRY : USSR (Ukrainian SSR)

SUBJECT : General Information on Belaya Tserkov'

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1. Belaya Tserkov' [N49-47, E30-07] a rayon center in the Kiev Oblast, had a population of 50,000. It suffered severe damage during World War II, and had been only partly reconstructed. The town had a rural character, and its rather meager industry included a number of light industrial cooperatives, which manufactured clothing, food products, and the like. The only relatively large enterprise was a plant for truck repair and the manufacture of truck-mounted fuel containers; it was called Remontniy Zavod Im. I-80 Maya.
2. The truck repair plant was located on Bd. I-80 Maya, a small street at the outskirts of town, coming from the direction of Kiev. The plant

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could be reached by crossing the main Kiev Odessa railroad track and continuing for another 200 or 300 meters before turning left. It was served by two railway spurs, which branch^d off the main line at a distance of about 1 kilometer from the Belaya Tserkov' railroad station.

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had existed in a much smaller form before the October Revolution. It was subordinate to the Ukrainian Ministry of Agriculture until 1957, after which it became directly subordinate to one of the Sovnarkhozes (no further details). The plant employed about 2,500 workers in two shifts (from 0800 to 1700 and from 1700 to 0100 hours). It mainly did overhauls of trucks which belonged to the local kolkhozy, but it also manufactured 4-ton fuel containers mounted on the chassis of new ZIL trucks, and 2.5-ton containers mounted on GAZ-51 trucks. These were used for transporting liquid fertilizers. The plant had an annual output of 2,000 4-ton containers, most of which were intended for home use, though a small number was exported; in 1955, such containers were exported to Rumania. Occupying an unfenced area of some 300 by 150 meters, the plant included ten stone buildings, all of which were single-story structures except the administrative building, which had two stories. The plant's production departments included the following:

- a. Machine shop (Mekhanicheskiy Tsekh) and forge (Kuznechniy Tsekh), which shared a building 80 meters long and 15 meters wide.
- b. Truck repair department (Avtoremontniy Tsekh), which occupied the plant's largest building.

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- c. Small foundry (Liteyniy Tsekh), which occupied a small, very old building. In 1958, a new foundry which had been under construction for many years, was in the final stage of its completion.
 - d. Small toolmakers' shop (Instrumentalnyi Tsekh).
 - e. Small thermal processing shop (Termicheskiy Tsekh).
 - f. Container assembly department (Montazhnyi Tsekh).
 - g. Two stores; one for stocking metals and vehicle parts and the other for general goods.

3. There were two power stations in Belaya Tserkov' and both were located on the Ros River, which bisected the town. One (Gorodskaya Elektrostantsia), the larger of the two, operated on a number of diesel motors (?), ^{while} ~~the~~ other, which was located on the dam that connected the two halves of the town, was a very small hydroelectric station. The dam provided the only connection between the two parts of the town and was used by both pedestrians and vehicles. It was of great importance as it formed part of the main road between Kiev and Odessa. During the spring the dam was often flooded, causing serious complications to traffic on the Kiev/Odessa road. In 1957, preparations were started for the construction of a bridge over the Ros River about 300 or 350 meters from the dam by an ancient Roman-Catholic Church, now a museum. The bridge was to be an extension of the road to Kiev (Ul. Kiyevskaya).
4. The town had a large military garrison, comprising infantry, artillery, signal and air force personnel. A number of generals and other senior officers lived in Belaya Tserkov'

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One military camp, called 7-ya Ploshchadka, was located in the vicinity of the municipal stadium. There was another camp called 5-ya Ploshchadka (location unknown). A military airfield was located outside the town, to the rear of the municipal park (Park Aleksandria) about 50X1-HUM 2.5-3 kilometers from the town railroad station [REDACTED]

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Attachment 1

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COUNTRY : USSR (Ukrainian SSR)
SUBJECT : The City of Beregovo

General

1. Beregovo [R48-13, E22-39] was a rayon center with a population of 30,000, of whom about half were Magyars and half Carpatho-Russians. The town was located about 28 kilometers from Mukachevo and about 4 kilometers from the Czech border. Although Russian was the official language in Beregovo, both Hungarian and Ukrainian were spoken. The local population was not particularly disposed toward the Russian language or the Soviet regime. This attitude was exemplified during the Hungarian uprising in 1956, when the town's Magyar inhabitants clearly sympathized with the

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rebels. Their dislike of the Soviet regime, however, did not express itself in subversive activities against the authorities, and there were no political arrests among the local population.

2. In 1957/1958, the employment situation in Beregovo was highly unsatisfactory. Apart from unskilled jobs at the local refractory brick plant, there was virtually no work to be had. Beregovo was a center of the lumber industry, obtaining its raw materials from forests in the Carpathian Mountains, and there were a number of furniture factories as well as many sawmills. There was no central gas supply in the city, and bottled gas was not available. The most popular fuel, therefore, was firewood. Beregovo likewise had no power station of its own. A transformer station, which received current from outside the town, served for both domestic and industrial needs. The town's drinking water was of very poor quality, lacking any iodine content. Quantities of salt and lime had to be poured into the wells to make it potable.
3. Food supplies had definitely improved in recent years although, until 1958, such commodities as meat and sugar were in short supply. Sugar was rationed to one-half kilogram per person per week. There were two restaurants in Beregovo, the Podole and the Karpaty, both of which were located on Lenin Street in the town center. They were frequented by both local inhabitants and visitors and were no more than eating houses; they did not serve as social centers for any section of the town's population.

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4. The style of clothing in Beregovo, like that in the entire Transcarpathian oblast, was still influenced by Western fashions, particularly current Hungarian styles. People were generally well dressed; they wore shoes made by the Czech Bata Concern.
 5. The only movie theater in the town was that located on Franko Street. Tickets to the showings could be purchased without restrictions at the booking office.

Transportation and Border Restrictions

6. The Beregovo railroad station, located on Lenin Street about one kilometer from the town center, consisted of a two-story building housing the station offices, a waiting room, and a refreshment stand. The station was used only by local trains and had little traffic. The Beregovo-Mukachevo railroad line passed within a distance of about 4 kilometers from a village called Gat. In the vicinity of this village there was an oak wood which occupied an area of about 5 square kilometers. According to rumor, an air force unit arrived in the village in 1957/1958 and was about to start construction work in these woods
7. There was a 12-meter-wide asphalt-surfaced road leading from Beregovo to Mukachevo. Traffic from Khust, Rakhov, Tyachevo, and Vinogradovo to Uzhgorod used this road, which was for motor vehicles only; it could not be used by horse-drawn carts, etc.

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8. There was a bus service between Beregovo and Mukachevo. Because of its inexpensive fares, it was used more often than the train by the local inhabitants. The town's limited taxi service was augmented by a number of private cars running a taxi service. These private cars were not licensed to carry paying passengers, but since the owners were mainly ex-servicemen, the authorities were reluctant to prosecute, although the local press ran campaigns against offenders.
9. Prior to 1953, the Transcarpathian Oblast was a restricted area, and visitors from other parts of the USSR were required to have special entry permits. In 1953, the restrictions were lifted, and there had since been no limitations on entering or leaving the area. Since that time also, there had been no identity checks either on the trains, at the railroad stations, or in the towns. However, because Beregovo was situated close to the border, the movement of strangers to and from this town was apparently supervised. On occasion, when border incidents did occur (illegal crossings, etc.), border guard troops and Militia units patrolled the highways leading from the border to Beregovo and to other directions. The papers of anybody found on the highways were carefully inspected and, in particular, the documents of unknown visitors to the area. This would go on for one or two days, until the fugitives had been found, before all returned to normal. In 1957, a border guard unit discovered the imprint of pig's feet on the plowed strip along the border. Although

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the tracks led in the direction of the Hungarian border, a search was carried out on the Transcarpathian side and, according to rumor, a person was found to have crossed the border via this pig. In Beregovo itself, only persons attracting particular attention were likely to be asked to identify themselves.

Military Information

10. A radar unit was stationed on a hill which belonged to the vineyard Sovkhoz (Zakarpatskiy Vиноетхоз), about 4 kilometers from Beregovo. On top of this hill, there was a recently constructed building with a number of aerials on its roof [REDACTED]

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11. A jet airfield was situated about 2 kilometers from the right side of the Beregovo/Mukachevo road, in the vicinity of Mukachevo. In the vicinity of the airfield there were a number of mobile radar stations (no details), and there was considerable air traffic in the entire area.
12. Old barracks occupied by an artillery unit, which was equipped with about thirty 150-mm howitzers (no details), were located in the vicinity of the Beregovo railroad station, at the end of Lenin Street. Before World War II, these barracks had housed an Austrian cavalry unit.
13. The personnel of a T-34 tank unit were billeted in a large, two or three-story building located on the outskirts of Beregovo, on Bogdana Khmelnitakovo Street in the direction of Vinogradovo. The tanks were parked in the courtyard of this building.

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14. An infantry unit was billeted in the former Czech treasury building, which had been constructed in 1928 between Lenina and Ivana Franko



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